(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2219.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 17.

MR. GERRY argued that by the operation of the clause there would be a clashing of powers, and some which the senate were allowed to possess, would be rendered of no effect.—— Their power of appointment would be defeated in its object by the power in the president to remove; and the power of judging on impeachments, would be rendered vain by the power of dismissing; for a power of judging implied a power of acquittal, which would, in its operation, be totally insignificant, if the president could immediately displace an officer whom they had judged and declared innocent.

He insisted that as to the danger of abuses, the remedy against them, which had been mentioned, that is, the power of impeaching the president if he dismissed a good man, involved an absurdity. How could the house impeach the president, when they had declared that he could lawfully do as he pleased? Would they impeach him for exercising a discretion which they had given him in the most unlimited manner?

If the legislature gave him an unlimited control over all officers, he would have, he said, the absolute command over the treasury. We might as well give him the appropriation of monies; for it would be of little consequence to make laws, when the president, by looking at an officer, could make it his interest to break that law. It must be expected that, from this general control, there would rise up a government of revenue instead of a government of laws. It would be easy for the president to cover all his crimes by an application of the revenue to those who were his judges, and such an application would certainly be made, in case of a corrupt president; and corruption in him was what it was necessary to guard against.

Mr. Gerry further observed, that giving the president the power to remove, would virtually give him a considerable power of appointment, independent of the senate; for if the senate should reject his favourite, and agree to his nomination of one less agreeable to him, he might immediately remove the latter on the recess of the senate, and introduce the favourite; for the constitution hath vested him expressly with the power of appointing in the recess of the senate.

It had been observed, he said, that this was a case omitted, and that congress had a power of supplying the defect. But they ought to consider on what ground they stood. An attempt to supply such a case might appear an attempt at an amendment to the constitution. The system had provided a mode of making amendments—The legislature could pursue that alone. Any attempt to obtain amendments in another form would be a high crime and misdemeanor; perhaps something worse. Gentlemen, he said, appeared to be leading them on to what might be deemed treason against the constitution. The system, it could not be denied, was in many parts obscure and unintelligible. If it was once determined that congress might explain and declare what the constitution was, it could not be denied that they could change it at pleasure. This obscurity had been one of the great arguments against accepting it. It had been urged, that it was remarkably obscure—It was indeed, he said, most studiedly obscure. By this very act, the house were, he asserted, assuming a power to form a constitution.—If the people of the United States supposed that it is in the power of the legislative to give constructions to the constitution, they would revolt from it. The idea of the legislature having a right to make any alterations in the constitution was repugnant to the feelings of every freeman, and to the principles of the revolution.

He then took notice of the argument that the legislative and executive ought to be kept distinct; and asked what department the senate was, when acting with the president? clearly an executive one. If so, the argument fell to the ground.—If they acted as legislative, it would be absurd.—They were a constitutional council to the president, and were completely executive.

If the power was vested in the senate, it had been said the executive would be a two headed monster; but it was already a two headed monster, and if it was the desire of gentlemen to make it less monstrous, it ought to be made a consistent monster. He thought it would be monstrous indeed to give the senate the power of appointing, and deprive them of that power of dismissing officers.

He concluded with asserting, that the clause in debate was useless and unnecessary, and inconsistent with the constitution. It was an officious interposition of the house in a business which did not properly come before it.

Mr. Benson supposed there was a power in the legislature of supplying the omission in the constitution, and determining by what power officers should be removed.—The constitution had given the power to the government generally to remove at pleasure; for it could not be rationally contended, that all offices should be held during good behaviour.

Could the gentleman be serious, he asked, when he suggested that this was a case to be proposed to a convention of the people for an amendment to the constitution? Did the gentleman suppose that whenever a doubt arose respecting any part of the constitution, it should be referred to a convention, and that the different doubts of different individuals should all be settled in this way? Did he suppose that no part of the constitution was to be taken by construction? It was unquestionable, he said, that no constitution or law could possibly be formed which would not involve the necessity of construction.

Mr. Benson proceeded to prove the impropriety of vesting the power in the senate, by shewing the difficulties and embarrassments which would result. He would put the case of the officer to which the bill related. To him were to be committed the negotiations with foreign ministers; a very delicate trust. The supreme executive, in controling this department, would frequently be obliged to act on suspicion, and that of the most delicate kind, and the circumstances on which it was founded, not proper to be explained. He would be in a situation which would render it improper to make use of the evidences of his suspicion—Was it to be supposed then that the senate would implicitly submit to his will and his proposal? They would not; they would certainly require the reasons. Suppose he should tell them that he suspected the man's fidelity, they must then proceed farther, and insist on a full communication. Was it not to be supposed that this officer would have at least one friend in the senate, who would contend for a hearing, and a fair trial? The president was then to be the complainant, and a subordinate officer the defendant; and the senate would sit in judgment between the chief magistrate of the United States, and one of his officers. He begged gentlemen to tell him if this absurd scene looked like good government. In every instance of a proposition for removal, on account of incapacity, or any other cause, an inquiry would take place; for a man would always have some friend to demand this in his favour. All these inconveniencies would be done away by giving the president the power to remove the officer.

One argument, strongly urged, he said, was, that the same power which appoints should have the right to remove. But a distinction properly took place here.—If the president and senate were to be considered as one body deliberating together in the business of appointments, and if the appointment itself was their joint act, and each individual had a right to make propositions, the reasoning might hold good. But on the contrary, they acted as distinct bodies; the senate had only a simple negative or affirmative, and no member had a power to offer an original proposition—The moment this simple principle was deviated from, the power in the senate, which was only intended as a check, would become an original authority, and the executive department would be split, divided and distracted.

But it had been proposed, that the president should have the power of suspending. What would be the consequence of this? If the senate should, on their convening, restore the officer, the president would have a man forced on him whom he considered as unfaithful, and who was disagreeable to him, a man who was properly his mere instrument. How would business be conducted? What communication, what confidence could exist between the president and the reinstated officer? The executive administration would become impracticable; it would be made up of discordant materials, and its operations would be subject to perpetual divisions and jarring—In short, it appeared to him indispensable to the exercise of the authority which the constitution had vested in the president that he should have the power of removal; and he was convinced that the liberties of the people would not derive a particle of additional security from restraining or with-holding any part of this power.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) entered into a general reply to the arguments in favour of the clause, and was answered by Mr. Vining. This concluded the business of Wednesday.

THURSDAY, *June* 18.

Mr. White.—This question has occasioned a solemn debate, though some gentlemen have considered it so clear or so trivial as to excite their surprise, that it has again been brought before the house. I consider it as the most important question that has been yet considered; the most important that I ever had a voice in discussing or a vote in determining, except that of adopting the constitution itself in the convention of Virginia. I consider the day on which the sense of the house is to be taken on this subject as a memorable day in the annals of America. Sir, I do not consider it is simply whether the power shall be vested in the president, or in the president and senate. The constitution has determined that point. Nor do I consider the question to be whether offices are to be held during good behaviour, or at the pleasure of those who appoint them: I suppose on a fair and necessary construction of the constitution, that matter is settled. All arguments tending to shew that one or the other mode of appointment or removal, is proper or improper, or that they ought to be displaced by impeachment, are inapplicable to the present case. But the respectability of the characters who support these arguments, entitle them to notice.

I shall proceed, Sir, to inquire, whether we are bound by the constitution, or whether we may grant to others, or assume to ourselves, powers which the constitution has not given in express terms, or by necessary implication. This I conceive to be the question.

It is not contended, that the power proposed to be vested in the president is given him in express terms, or that it can be inferred from any particular clause of the constitution. It is sought for from another source; the general nature of executive power; it is on this principle the clause is advocated, or I mistake the gentlemen's argument. It was said by the gentleman, who opened the debate in opposition to this amendment, that the constitution having vested the president with a general executive power, thereby all those powers were vested which were not expressly excepted, and therefore he possessed the power of removal. Sir, this is not to be learned in the American governments, each state has an executive magistrate; but look at his powers, and I believe it will not be found that he has, in any one, the right of appointing or removing officers.—In Virginia I know that all the great officers are appointed by the general assembly. This is generally the fact in other states. If then the doctrine of the gentleman is to be supported by example, it must be by those brought from beyond the Atlantic.—We must also there look for rules, by which the executive power, in the latitude of this principle, may be circumscribed, if indeed it can be limited. Upon this principle, Sir, the same power is given to the legislature—they will possess all powers not expressly excepted. If the president has all executive powers which are not expressly excepted, I do not know that there can be a more arbitrary government. The president, I conceive, will have all the power of a monarch, and the legislature all the powers of sovereign legislation. This I take to be a clear and necessary deduction from the principle on which the clause in the bill is founded. The president is limited in the appointment of ambassadors, consuls, judges, and all other officers, and in making treaties. In these he is expressly limited, and no further. Take from him these, and give him all other executive powers, as exercised in a monarchy, and see what they will be. There are also exceptions to the legislative power; such as that they shall not for a time prohibit the importation of slaves; that direct taxes shall not be laid, but in a certain mode; that taxes shall be uniform; that they shall grant no titles of nobility, &c. These are the exceptions to the legislative: now give them all the powers of the parliament of Great-Britain, and what kind of government will you have? I cannot describe it. It appears to me absolute, and as extensive as any despotism.

If you go once beyond the boundaries of the constitution, where can you draw a line with any precision? and with what safety to liberty can the doctrine of this clause be supported? I understand our system different in its form and spirit from all other governments in the world. It is in part national and partly federal; and though it is more extensive in its powers than most other confederated governments, yet the congress is not to be compared to national legislatures.—To these general powers are granted, some with and some without any particular reservations in favour of the body of the people; and to these only will the gentlemen's reasoning apply.—Here is, Sir, no analogy.—This is a government constituted for particular purposes only; and the powers which the people have thought proper to grant are specifically enumerated, and disposed of among the various branches. If these powers are insufficient, or if they are improperly distributed, it is not our fault, nor within our power to remedy.—The people must grant further powers, organize those already granted in a more perfect manner, or suffer from the defect. We can neither enlarge nor modify them.

Sir, this was the ground on which the friends of the government have supported it; it was a safe ground, and I venture to say that it would not have been supported on any other. In the state from which I came, if its advocates had not maintained this principle, it would never have been ratified.

Mr. White then read a part of the ratification by Virginia, in support of this assertion.

Sir, said he, how far the establishment of the principle contended for may affect the completion of our union, I will not undertake to say: I will only remark, that the state of North-Carolina has expressed nearly the same sentiments as Virginia, with this difference, that Carolina would not adopt the construc-

on till it was ſatisfied of this principle, that we could not by conſtructive acts enlarge our powers, in order, at a future day, to deſtroy the ſtate governments, and with them the liberties of the people.

Sir, I could likewiſe ſuggeſt to the gentlemen the local ſituation of that country. It is contiguous to Kentucky, which, united to Carolina, form a territory of amazing extent from the Atlantic to the banks of the Ohio. The people of this tract are in ſuch a ſituation as that a ſingle ſpark from this houſe would kindle a flame which it would be difficult, if not impoſſible, to extinguiſh; and excite ſuch a dread as would render them utterly irreconcileable to our government.

Sir, this is not a vain apprehenſion, becauſe the oppoſers of the conſtitution founded their arguments upon it——They contended, that you would make conſtructions in your favour, and aſſume powers not intended to be veſted in you by the people. I wiſh, Sir, my apprehenſions may be ill-founded, and contradicted by the event. The meaſure propoſed, I acknowledge, is advocated by reſpectable friends to the union within theſe doors, and by many without. But I believe much of this ariſes from the clauſe in queſtion, conferring the power on a man whom all the world admires, and who they know will not abuſe it. But, Sir, on this occaſion I forget who is preſident; but I do not forget that the worſt of precedents are often eſtabliſhed in the beſt of times. We may give the power to a particular man in office, becauſe he will not abuſe it; but we cannot take away that power from thoſe who may ſucceed him. I do not mean to infer from this, that if the conſtitution had veſted the power in the preſident, it would be improper he ſhould have it. That is a queſtion which I will not undertake to determine. It is unneceſſary; the true queſtion before us being ſimply a conſtitutional one.

Without entering into a detail of the evils that may ariſe, as gentlemen have done on both ſides of the houſe, let us conſider whether the greater evil will not ariſe from our explaining the conſtitution at this time. Is there any neceſſity for it? If the conſtitution has given the power to the preſident, can he not exerciſe it without our paſſing an act on the ſubject? Will not this clauſe be uſeleſs? If the conſtitution has not given it him, ſhall we go beyond the limits that are ſet us in order to extend it to him? I hope not. But it ſeems to be a doubted point: ſome think he has the power, others not. Then, Sir, I would leave the conſtruction to himſelf. If it ſhould become neceſſary to exerciſe the power, let him do it:—The occaſion for the exerciſe of it will be a better comment than any we can give—It will better explain it to the people, and reconcile them to it more perfectly than any law from the legiſlature.

If the neceſſity of the caſe compel him to exerciſe the power, even if wrong, the people will acquieſce. I will give you an example, Sir:—In Virginia, when the operations of the war required exertions of the chief magiſtrate, beyond the authority of the law, our late governor Nelſon, whoſe name muſt be dear to every friend to liberty, was obliged to iſſue his warrants and impreſs ſupplies for the army. Though it was known that he exceeded his authority, his warrants were executed; his country was benefited by this reſolute meaſure, and he himſelf afterwards indemnified by the legiſlature. Sir, I do not wiſh to encourage acts of this kind; but I ſay it would be better for the executive to aſſume the exerciſe of ſuch a power on extraordinary occaſions, than for us to delegate to him an extraordinary power to be exerciſed on all occaſions.

Some gentlemen have ſuppoſed, that the conſtitution has made no proviſion for the removal of officers; and they have called it an omitted caſe, and a defect. They aſk, if we may not ſupply that defect. I anſwer, No. For if we can make any poſſible alteration, we may go on and make the conſtitution juſt what we pleaſe. But as a farther anſwer, I ſay, it is not an omitted caſe:—For the conſtitution having directed by whom officers ſhall be appointed, it does direct alſo by whom they ſhall be removed. That doctrine was ſo well ſupported by a gentleman yeſterday, that I will not repeat.—Sir, this muſt have been in the contemplation of the gentlemen who formed the conſtitution. It is probable that they never thought about the manner in which an officer ſhould be diſplaced. When they provided that the judges ſhould hold their offices during good behaviour, did they not intend that all others ſhould be held during pleaſure? It is not then an omitted caſe.

Gentlemen have ſuppoſed that the preſident may ſuſpend, and that as he has a right to make a temporary appointment, he has alſo a right to make a temporary removal. I think he has ſo, as it is correſpondent with his power of appointing. But it has been ſaid, that if the concurrence of the ſenate is neceſſary, they may refuſe to concur when a removal is neceſſary. Sir, if you are to ſuppoſe that the government cannot be executed in its preſent form, there is no remedy for ſuch a misfortune; but we are not to ſuppoſe it—We are to preſume that the ſenate will do their duty—You may go on without end in ſuppoſing. You may ſuppoſe that the preſident may not do what is right—You may even ſuppoſe that this houſe will not do what is right. What is the conſequence? Why, our conſtituents muſt bear with us till they have an opportunity for a remedy. But ſhall we, becauſe the ſenate may do wrong, give the preſident a power to act without them? We may as well, Sir, if the ſenate refuſe to concur in a favourite bill of this houſe, proceed to paſs the law without them. But it has been aſked, whether a perſon in the elevated ſtation of preſident would probably abuſe his truſt? I preſume he will not; neither do I preſume the ſenate will.

A gentleman, Sir, in order to get over the objections made to the clauſe, has recurred to that part of the conſtitution, which ſays, that congreſs may by law veſt the appointment of inferior officers in the preſident, in the courts of law, or heads of departments, and has inferred that he is to be conſidered himſelf the head and centre of all thoſe departments. This comes from one whom I always hear with pleaſure, on account of his ſound reaſoning and perſpecuity of expreſſion. But, Sir, I muſt differ with him. Who are the heads of departments? We have a ſecretary for foreign affairs, another of the treaſury, &c. Now are not theſe the principal officers in thoſe departments? If they are, they are the heads. Who are the inferior officers? The chief clerks, and all who may depend upon them. The gentlemen who formed the conſtitution would not, it ſeems, give to the preſident at all events the power of appointing theſe inferior officers to which that of removal is attached.

Sir, when I ſet out with ſaying that the conſtitution is the preciſe limit to the deliberations of this body, it may, at firſt view, appear inconſiſtent with what I have ſaid reſpecting conſtructions. But, Sir, I ſay that when a thing is granted in general terms, that which in its own nature is attached to it, muſt go with it, without particular explanation.—Without this principle congreſs could not execute the ſyſtem. To make this clear, the conſtitution authoriſes the government to appoint ſupreme and inferior judges. By natural and neceſſary conſtruction therefore, the legiſlature may ſay, how many judges there ſhall be; how often and where they ſhall hold their terms, and what their ſalaries ſhall be. Theſe are natural and ſafe conſtructions—But conſtructions of every other kind are beyond the limits of the conſtitution.

Sir, I ſhall trouble the committee no longer. I ſhould not perhaps have troubled them ſo long; but on a matter of ſuch great importance, one which lies ſo heavy on my mind, and for which I am ſo anxiouſly concerned, I could not avoid expreſſing my ſentiments fully. I am, Sir, ſtrongly impreſſed with the idea, that the giving powers, which are not within the letter of the conſtitution, will be to the people a circumſtance of alarm and terror.

LONDON, *May* 5.

THE report of the emperor of Germany's death, was again very prevalent in town yeſterday, but no official accounts were received.

The French court, by an order of council dated the 20th ult. to be in force from the firſt of May to the firſt of September, have doubled the bounties granted by that of the 11th of January, upon the importation of corn and meal from the different parts of Europe, and extended it to importations by the frontiers. The preſent bounties are 30 ſols per quintal on wheat, 40 ſols on wheat flour, 34 ſols on rye, 32 ſols on rye flour, 20 ſols on barley, 27 ſols on barley meal; and all veſſels without diſtinction, which within that time ſhall import any corn of the ſpecies above-mentioned, ſhall be exempted from freight duties.

The chevalier D'Eon, the firſt female knight of St. Louis upon record, alike calculated for the cabinet and the field, has filled a variety of poſts, military and civil, under the grand monarque. She carried the breeches forty-nine years, and it is now twelve years ſince ſhe has thrown them aſide, to cloath herſelf in the habits of her ſex: to theſe is appended the croſs of St. Louis, a military badge of honour, ſhe has acquired, not by favour, but merit. In the ſervice of France ſhe has been a captain of dragoons, an aid-de-camp, and, finally, ambaſſador at the courts of Peterſburgh and Great-Britain. Her literary are equally diſtinguiſhed with her military talents. On the internal policy, &c. of Ruſſia, ſhe has filled no leſs than ſeventeen manuſcript volumes. Her ſkill in fencing brought on the *denouement* of her real ſex, which was owing to the artifices of Monſ. de M———, the editor of a celebrated French paper. The following anecdote of Madame la Chevalier is curious, and ſhews the determined bravery and addreſs of this arch heroine. When the foreign ambaſſadors attended at our court, to congratulate his preſent majeſty on the birth of the prince of Wales, the Imperial ambaſſador, according to etiquette, preſented himſelf firſt; the Ruſſian miniſter wiſhed to follow, but the empire of his miſtreſs not being acknowledged by the other European powers, D'Eon, aware of her precedence, with great preſence of mind, ſtopped him by treading on his toe, and puſhing him on one ſide—Sirrah, cried the enraged Muſcovite, your maſter would not dare to tread upon my toe. *Foutre*, replied the other, he would dare to tread upon your belly—an expreſſion, the full energy of which cannot be rendered in our language. She then whiſked ſuddenly by him, and delivered her congratulations.

May 7. On Sunday ſe'nnight an unlucky accident happened at the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte, at Paris. A courier with the king's livery arrived, and aſked for one of the directors, M. Vincent, to whom a letter was addreſſed, ſigned Neckar, and ſealed with that miniſter's arms. The purport of the letter was, that the ſaid M. Vincent, was deſired to deliver to the bearer 100,000 livers (5000l.) for the uſe of his majeſty. Upon inquiry the ſignature was forged, that is to ſay, Mr. Neckar's ſecretary's hand was imitated to a wonder. As none would preſume to wear the king's livery, various are the conjectures about this extraordinary occurrence.

NEWBURY-PORT, *July* 1.

By letters to a gentleman in this town, received laſt week, from a gentleman of the firſt character in Marietta, we learn, that a great number of ſettlers arrived the ſpring paſt— that they are very induſtrious, and that their improvements do them great honour. The ſame letters aſſure us that the Indians of the eleven tribes, who came in to the treaty the laſt winter, continue very friendly—And that the murder of captain King was not, as reported, in the city, but ſome way down the river—it is ſuppoſed to have been committed by ſome of the natives [illegible] at war with Kentucky—and that every exertion was making by general Harmar, the directors, and the friendly Indians, to find out the murderers.

A letter of a late date from a gentleman in one of the ſouthern ſtates, to his friend in this town, ſays, "A young woman, in a paſſion, lately jumped out of an upper window upon the pavement. Her bruiſes by the fall occaſioned a *Lock Jaw*—No force could open her mouth—A large vial was highly charged with electrical fluid, and diſcharged upon her jaws—inſtantly her mouth flew open, and ſhe recovered."

BOSTON, *July* 1.

Madame la Baronne de Vaſſe is about to publiſh at Paris a Hiſtory of the revolution in America, *La Revolution de l'Amerique, &c.* in two volumes, 8vo—Price to ſubſcribers 10 livers (11s. 4d.) It will include a period of 27 years, beginning at 1760; and Mad. de Vaſſe aſſures us, that the information it contains may be relied on—it being compiled from authentic documents, and indiſputable authorities alone, by an unprejudiced and impartial writer. We are alſo told, that it has been approved by Dr. Franklin and other American gentlemen, who have ſeen it in manuſcript; and that an Engliſh author of ſome diſtinction in the literary world has ſo high an opinion of it, as to be engaged in tranſlating it.—It is juſt publiſhed.

ANNAPOLIS, July 23.

On Saturday laſt arrived here, from London, the ſhip Sally, captain William Dennes, with whom came paſſenger, Dr. Andrew Weiſenthall, of Baltimore.

On the 11th of June, in lat. 40. N. long. 40. W. captain Dennes ſpoke the Alliance frigate, from Philadelphia to Cadiz—out 22 days.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *July* 13.

THE reading of the engroſſed bill for regulating the collection of the impoſt was poſtponed till to-morrow.

Upon motion it was voted, that the report of the committee upon the memorial of Andrew Elliot, ſurveyor, ſhould be taken into conſideration:—The report was accordingly read—it ſtated, that the ſurvey ordered by congreſs of the lands ceded to the United States in 1786, ought to be completed forthwith, and that the ſurveyor be reimburſed the expences he had already incurred in the proſecution of the buſineſs.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, that this buſineſs involved certain purchaſes, in which ſome citizens of Maſſachuſetts were intereſted—that he was not poſſeſſed of ſuch a ſtate of facts as he could wiſh, he therefore propoſed that any deciſion upon the ſubject ſhould be delayed.

Mr. Scott ſaid, I do not think, Sir, that the reaſon offered by the gentleman is ſufficient to induce a poſtponement:—It is not intended that the houſe ſhould at preſent determine upon any diſputed claims—the completion of the ſurvey will not affect thoſe claims in the leaſt.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid, that he only wiſhed that the report ſhould lie on the table till to-morrow.

Upon the vote's being taken on the poſtponement, it paſſed in the affirmative.

The houſe then, on motion of Mr. Scott, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole upon the ſtate of the union—to take into conſideration the ſtate of the weſtern territory.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The report of the committee appointed on a former diſcuſſion of this ſubject, was then read, and is as follows—

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act of congreſs ſhould paſs for eſtabliſhing a land-office, to regulate the terms of granting vacant and unappropriated lands in the weſtern territory.

Mr. Scott—Sir, I apprehend the ſubject before us is very intereſting to the United States.—This appears from a variety of conſiderations.—It appears from a view of the extent of the territory. I think I ſhall be within the mark, to ſay, that it is one thouſand miles, by five hundred:—This will in a few years be peopled by ſix millions of ſouls, and chiefly farmers—double the number of the preſent inhabitants of the Atlantic States:—The climate, the ſoil, the waters, are ſuch as will command inhabitants—the temperature of the climate is happily calculated to ſuit the people of all parts of the union—they will find it healthy and agreeable.

The extenſive trade with the Indians for peltry, furs, &c. renders it valuable.—To my knowledge, great exports are brought from that country. Its importance further appears from the great advantages already derived to the United States, from the ſales which have been made of thoſe lands; although but a trifling part has been diſpoſed of.—The ſales already amount to near five millions of dollars; almoſt one fifth of the domeſtic debt of the union is hereby extinguiſhed: Have the whole exertions of the United States done ſo much? No, Sir.—This renders that property an object of immenſe future conſequence.

We have alſo made great donations of thoſe lands to the officers and ſoldiers of the late army—but the part ſold bears no propotion to what remains.—The national honour is deeply engaged to theſe officers and ſoldiers, in point of government and protection—It cannot be ſuppoſed that they are to be conſidered as the outcaſts of ſociety: We are bound to afford them our protection; and all the rights and immunities of citizens enjoying the bleſſing of good government.—But theſe are not the only obligations that congreſs is under.—We have formed treaties with the natives, to ſecure them in the poſſeſſion of thoſe lands, which they have not ſold or ceded to the United States: A due obſervance of treaties with the Indians muſt be ſacredly adhered to: It

will not be for the intereſt of the ſtates to have that country ſettled by an unprincipled banditti: It is of the laſt importance to enforce theſe treaties, which can only be done by eſtabliſhing good government:—Juſtice, honour, and good faith, call loudly upon us not to diſappoint the juſt expectations of thoſe who have confided in us.—The truth and propriety of theſe obſervations will not be diſallowed: but the point of policy is connected with the queſtion reſpecting the encouraging emigrations to that country, will not perhaps be ſo readily granted. It has been ſaid, that except the ſettling of that country is diſcouraged, we ſhall depopulate the Atlantic States.

Sir, I am not in favour of depopulating the old ſettlements—and would not urge this buſineſs, did I ſuppoſe it would produce this effect. The emigrations to that country would proceed, independent of all regulations. I mentioned upon a former occaſion the encouragement held out by the neighbouring government. Since then, I have received ſuch further accounts as fully confirm what was then advanced. He then read a proclamation from a Spaniſh governor, dated at the Illinois, in which every inducement of lands, law, exemption from taxes, proteſtion, civil and religious liberty, were held out to induce ſettlers to paſs into and ſettle in the Spaniſh territories. And obſerved, that this will have all the effect that encouragement from this quarter would have.

It may be ſaid, that Americans will not put themſelves under the Spaniſh government; but to this it may be replied, that when people are determined upon emigrating, provided they can be ſecured, and quieted in their poſſeſſions, they care little about the form of the government under which they are to live.

The old eſtabliſhed ſettlers in the Atlantic States will never emigrate: it is a different deſcription of people that ſettle new lands: your rough boiſterous people, of which thouſands are already in that country. Such perſons cannot be confined—they never can be prevented from emigrating. There are particular claſſes of perſons who compoſe the great body of emigrants. Can congreſs make a law that ſhall point at individuals? Will congreſs paſs a law to prevent the unfortunate from ſeeking an aſylum? This would not be acting like nurſing fathers. It remains for congreſs to make the moſt of their ſettlements—the people are already there by thouſands. Empire has been continually pointing its courſe weſtward. Emigrations have been uniformly extending in that direction from the garden of Eden to the preſent day.

We are told that theſe people will be loſt to the United States. Arguments are brought from the limited boundaries of European governments to prove that extending the dominions of the United States will tend to weaken and deſtroy them.

Theſe obſervations are further extended to the Roman empire, which, it is ſaid, fell by its own weight—by its extenſive colonization, &c.—But in my opinion, a very different reaſon may be aſſigned for this event—it was dividing the empire, and changing the ſeat of government, to which we muſt aſcribe its downfall. Theſe circumſtances do not apply to the United States. The ſeparation of the United States from Great-Britain is brought as an argument to prove that the weſtern territory owing to the diſtance, if from no other cauſe, will finally be loſt to the union: but to this it may be replied, that the immence ocean that rolls between Europe and theſe ſtates, is ſuch a natural and powerful barrier, that the ſeparation and independence of this country was an event to be expected in the courſe of things, ſo ſoon as we were prepared for it. But how was this ſeparation accelerated and brought about? By the ill policy and oppreſſion of the mother country. The weſtern territory is quite differently ſituated; it is true, ſimilar cauſes may produce ſimilar effects; but with judicious and fair management, that country will always continue firmly attached to the Atlantic States. The trade of that country muſt be through the United States—they are the neareſt market, and cuſtom, habit and convenience will conſpire to perpetuate a long and intimate connexion between them.

But admit for a moment that the ſeparation is inevitable: ſtill let us be attentive to our own intereſt—let us get as much from them as we can—let us draw from that ſource by rational methods, every preſent advantage at leaſt: but if we wiſh to make them independent, let us leave the lands to their diſpoſal—they know the value of them, and will very ſoon raiſe ſufficient to ſupport a government.

Immenſe tracts of this territory are under ſale by contracts with the late congreſs—theſe are laying in an incomplete ſtate, owing to the ſurveys not being finiſhed; and prove a loſs of upwards of 600 dollars per day to the United States. This being the caſe, it remains to determine what ſhall be done? I think the eſtabliſhment of a land-office in that country, upon ſome ſuch principles as are contained in the report, is the obvious duty of congreſs.

This will open a door to a regular, ſafe and expeditious ſale of the lands—and it will become the intereſt of every perſon in the United States to become purchaſers—for the purchaſe will extinguiſh both principal and intereſt of the public debt.—[Mr. Scott then pointed out the advantages that would reſult from ſelling the land in the firſt inſtance, to thoſe that would ſettle it, in preference to ſelling it in large tracts to ſpeculators. He alſo enforced the eligibility of ſelling it in ſmall quantities, which might be done ſo as to have them ſurveyed, located and ſettled without expence to the ſtates.]

This plan (Mr. Scott further obſerved) does not prevent ſales of large tracts—it only admits ſales of ſmall quantities.

The plan that has been purſued has been enormouſly expenſive; ſo much ſo, that congreſs had better give the lands to ſettlers.

It has been ſaid, that deeds of that country ought to be executed under the immediate eye of congreſs. But I think the directors of the land-office may be as well checked as officers in any department whatever. I therefore hope that the report of the committee will be adopted, and a reſolve paſs, that a ſelect committee of the houſe be appointed, to prepare and report a bill upon the general principles of this committee.

The queſtion upon the report of the committee was then taken, and paſſed in the affirmative.

A reſolve which provides, that the land-office ſhould be placed under the direction of the governor of the weſtern territory, was then read.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that the weſtern lands are undoubtedly a valuable fund to the United States—and the gradual ſettlement of them, by particular claſſes of citizens, may not prove injurious. But I am by no means in favour of opening a wide door to ſpeculators—by which immenſe tracts may be monopolized, and the public ſecurities depreciated, to the great injury of the creditors of government. I think it will be a proper ſtep to eſtabliſh a land-office, to facilitate and complete the ſales already made—but a wide field for diſputes and every evil will be the conſequence of iſſuing warrants—I ſhall therefore be againſt ſuch a meaſure.

Mr. Lee obſerved, that he thought it was beſt that the committee ſhould riſe; that a ſpecial committee ſhould be appointed to examine all papers, contracts, &c. reſpecting the weſtern territory, both of congreſs and the ſeveral ſtates:—He objected to the plan of eſtabliſhing the land-office at a diſtance from the ſeat of government, and placing it under the direction of the governor of the weſtern territory.—It might in the iſſue be found, that we had erected an *imperium in imperio*.

Several other gentlemen made obſervations upon the ſubject, when Mr. Sedgwick propoſed, that "governor of the weſtern territory" ſhould be ſtruck out, and "ſecretary of the treaſury" inſerted.

Mr. Vining then moved, that the propoſition ſhould lie on the table till to-morrow—and that the committee ſhould riſe: this motion obtained, and the ſpeaker reſumed the chair.

Mr. Vining moved, that the report of the committee, appointed to take into conſideration the compenſation proper to be allowed to the preſident, vice-preſident, ſenators and repreſentatives of the United States, for their ſervices, ſhould be taken up: this motion was agreed to: this report ſtated, that 20,000 dollars per annum be allowed to the preſident, excluſive of the expences of an houſe, furniture, ſecretaries, clerks, carriages, horſes, &c.

Mr. Lawrence obſerved, that he ſhould not take upon him to determine, whether the ſum mentioned in the report was ſufficient or not: the conſtitution ſtates, that the preſident ſhall receive an adequate allowance, which he has a right to diſpoſe of as he pleaſes: he pointed out the impropriety of ſpecifying particular objects for which allowances were to be made, and ſaid that the compenſation ſhould be made in a groſs ſum: he therefore moved, that thoſe parts of the report which reſpected particulars, with the 20,000 dollars, ſhould be ſtruck out and the ſum left blank.

A variety of obſervations followed this motion; which was at length carried in the affirmative, and the article in the report now ſtands thus: Reſolved, That the preſident of the United States be allowed ——— thouſand dollars per annum, as a compenſation for his ſervices—to be paid in quarterly payments. Adjourned.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, from the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 17th day of Auguſt next, at the dwelling plantation of CHARLES MANKIN, for ready caſh,

THE whole of ſaid MANKIN's property, conſiſting of LAND, NEGROES, STOCK, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATION UTENSILS, &c. taken in execution and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock.

FRANCIS WARE, late ſheriff of
July 14, 1789. Charles county.

PATOWMACK COMPANY.

THE PROPRIETORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY are once more moſt earneſtly called on to pay up their arrears, as the preſent ſeaſon is very favourable for working on the river, the water being very low; there are alſo ſome debts due by the company which ought to be paid, and at preſent there is no money in hand to do it.

By order of the directors,
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, Treaſurer.

P. S. The annual meeting will be at George-town on the third of next month, where the proprietors are requeſted to attend—a full meeting is more particularly neceſſary at this time, as a new director muſt be choſen.

Alexandria, July 16, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the commiſſioners appointed to build a court houſe, priſon and priſon yard, at the Head of Elk, in Cæcil county, intend to petition the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, for a further ſum of money to be levied on the inhabitants of ſaid county, to enable us to finiſh and complete ſaid court houſe, priſon and priſon yard.

JOSEPH GILPIN,
ZEBULON HOLLINGSWORTH,
EDWARD OLDHAM,
JOSEPH [illegible]ER.

Cæcil county, May [illegible]. w8

On the 10th of Auguſt, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD, on the premiſes, near Bladenſburg, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money,

A TRACT of LAND called BROTHER's FIRST LOT, containing 239 acres; one other tract of LAND called BEALL's NEGLECT, containing 50 acres, alſo BEALL's DISCOVERY ENLARGED, containing 42 acres, and a number of very valuable SLAVES, the property of JOHN BEALL, Eſquire, taken in execution to ſatisfy a judgment due the ſtate of Maryland.

On the ſame day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be SOLD, on the premiſes, within [illegible] a mile of the town of Bladenſburg, for ready money, to the higheſt bidder,

A TRACT of LAND called CRAMPHIN's LOT, containing 357¼ acres; part of JACKSON's NECESSITY, containing 61¼ acres; HOSKINSON's FOLLY, containing 100 acres, and part of ELIZABETH, containing 100 acres, the property of RICHARD CRAMPHIN, Eſquire, taken in execution to ſatisfy a judgment due the ſtate of Maryland.

On the 21ſt of Auguſt, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on the premiſes,

PART of a tract of LAND called GILLARD, containing 127½ acres, ſeveral valuable SLAVES, the property of captain SAMUEL SHERWELL, taken in execution to ſatisfy a judgment due the ſtate of Maryland.

On the ſame day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on the premiſes, near Bladenſburg,

PART of a tract of LAND called DEAKIN's HALL, containing 249½ acres, and ſeveral valuable SLAVES, the property of colonel LEONARD MARBURY DEAKINS, taken in execution to ſatisfy a judgment due the ſtate of Maryland.

On the 25th of Auguſt, at 12 o'clock, will be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on the premiſes,

THAT rich and well known tract of LAND called CHELSEA, the property of HUMPHREY BELT, Eſquire, containing 800 acres, taken in execution to ſatisfy a judgment due the ſtate of Maryland.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, late ſheriff
of Prince-George's county.
July 20, 1789.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ARTHUR HARRIS, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to bring in their claims againſt him, properly atteſted, on the firſt Monday in September next; thoſe who neglect to comply may loſe the advantage of a diſtribution, ſhould there not be property enough to pay his debts, as then the eſtate will be ſettled finally; thoſe who are due ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment immediately. Attendance will be given at Hunting-town, in ſaid county, for that purpoſe, by w3

BENJAMIN HARRIS, 3d. Executor.
Calvert county, June 28, 1789.

WILLIAM CATON,

LADIES AND GENTLEMENS HAIR-DRESSER,

Has juſt imported in the ſhip NANTES, captain SKINNER, from LONDON,

A LARGE aſſortment of HAIR of different colours, a new faſhioned head-dreſs, powder-bags and puffs, hair-pins, pinching, craping and toupee irons, and the beſt Windſor ſhaving ſoap.

He has alſo for ſale, pomatum and perfumes of different kinds, marſhal and plain powder, tooth-bruſhes and razors.

He returns his moſt cordial thanks to all his cuſtomers, and the public in general, for the encouragement he has already met with, and hopes, by his unremitting exertions, to merit a continuance of it.

* The ſubſcriber wants an apprentice who can come well recommended.

N. B. Thoſe gentlemen who do not chooſe to attend at the ſhop may be waited upon at their reſpective lodgings.

Annapolis, July 22, 1789.

DOCTOR FENDALL,

Operator upon TEETH,

IS now in this city.—Thoſe that are diſpoſed to apply to him, will find him at Mr. STEVENS's, where he may be conſulted in all diſorders of the TEETH, GUMS, SOCKETS, &c.—The Doctor's continuance in Annapolis will be but for a few days, as he is on his way to BATH, and Baltimore.—The Doctor ſtill ſells his DENTIFRICE, which is infinitely ſuperior, he thinks, both in elegance and efficacy, to any thing hitherto ever made uſe of for the teeth and gums.—'Tis a moſt powerful Antiſcorbutic, united with the moſt Balſamic and Antiputrefactive ſubſtances.—There is nothing in the compoſition but what is of the fineſt and ſmoothest kind—Free from every thing that is in the ſmalleſt degree injurious.

Annapolis, July 15, 1789.

Saint Mary's county, July 6, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to eſtabliſh a warehouſe for the reception of tobacco, at the head of Canoe-neck Creek.

Annapolis, July 10, 1789.

By virtue of a DEED of TRUST from captain ALEXANDER TRUEMAN, to the subscriber, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the sixth day of August next, the following PROPERTY, that is to say:

THAT valuable and well situated LOT and IMPROVEMENTS in this city, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS PRICE, and where Mr. WILLIAM REYNOLDS formerly lived. This lot, and the improvements, with its advantageous situation, are too generally known to need a particular description.

Also a TRACT of fertile and valuable LAND, being part of MONOCACY MANOR, in Frederick county, containing about one hundred and thirty-three acres.

Also four LOTS of LAND, containing fifty acres each, all adjoining, to the westward of Fort Cumberland, in Washington county.

Also the INTEREST of captain TRUEMAN in the LOT whereon the THEATRE stands, and one other LOT where Mrs. CLARKE lately lived.

Also a TRACT of LAND, in Bedford county, in Virginia, situate near James River, containing nearly six hundred acres.

The sale to be at the house first above mentioned, and on CREDIT, the extent of which will be made known on the day of sale. SPECIE CERTIFICATES and FINALS will be received at a rate to be agreed on. tf

2 G. DUVALL.

Pig-Point, July 1, 1789.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of PHILIP HOPKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the first day of August, 1789,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called HOPKINS's FANCY, containing about two hundred acres, situated within three miles of Pig-Point, whereon is a comfortable DWELLING, TOBACCO HOUSE, and other OUT HOUSES, with an excellent APPLE ORCHARD. Further particulars and terms will be made known on the day of sale. w3

RICHARD HOPKINS.

N. B. The above plantation was advertised for sale in the Maryland Gazette of the fifteenth of April last, when Stephen West threw in a caution to hinder the sale thereof; but the right by my late father's will, laying undoubted in me, (which on the day of sale said will will be produced, or to any person previous thereto, if desired.) Therefore I intend proceeding to sell according to the direction of said will, when the purchasers may be assured of a good and sufficient title from 2 R. H.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable chancery court of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling house of BENJAMIN HOWARD, deceased, on Patapsco river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 20th day of August next, at 12 o'clock,

ALL that part of a tract or parcel of LAND called YATES's INHERITANCE, containg about 240 acres, on this tract of land are erected a convenient dwelling house, and sundry other valuable improvements; it is situated on Patapsco river, and is well calculated for farming, or a gentleman's country seat.—There is an inexhaustible bank of iron ore, of the first quality, on this tract of land, which may be easily transported to any distance by water, and has heretofore been worked to considerable advantage. The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money, with interest, in twelve months; one other third, with interest, in eighteen months, and the remaining third in two years. Bonds for the purchase money will be required, with two good and approved securities, and the land will be conveyed when the purchase money and interest are paid.

RICHARD RIDGELY, } Trustees.
WILLIAM HAMMOND, }

Baltimore, July 7, 1789. 3

Pursuant to the will of RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD, Esquire, deceased, the subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 27th of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A PART of that very valuable TRACT of LAND called Worton Manor, in Kent county, delightfully situated on the Chesapeake Bay; the soil of this land can be exceeded by none, being well adapted to every species of grain, tobacco and grass; and what renders it still more valuable is the immense quantity of fine timber growing on it of every kind, a good navigation, and well situated for a variety of markets.—It will be laid off into small and convenient lots, and sold on a credit of three years, by annual instalments. Good and approved securities will be required.

tf JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.

Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county, May 5, 1789. 11K

THERE is at the plantation of REZIN MOBBERLEY, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a sorrel GELDING, about thirteen and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock thus G. has a star in his forehead, had on a small bell with a crack in it, shod before, has a very full mane, about seven years old, trots and gallops, and that very rough. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3X w3

VALUABLE LANDS,

In Washington county, Maryland,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

On Tuesday the first day of September next will be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called SALSBURY PLAINS, containing four thousand one hundred and twenty-two acres, situated in Washington county, nearly adjoining the town of Williams-Port, at the mouth of Conococheague, and within four miles of Hagar's-town. This tract of land is reputed to be as rich as any of the lands in that neighbourhood, has a sufficient proportion of wood land, and is well watered; it is advantageously situated for water works, and hath a stream from a large limestone spring running through it, sufficient to support them; it is convenient to market, the mouth of Conococheague, on Patowmack, being a good landing place, and the navigation of that river already so far improved as to admit of a water carriage to the Great Falls, within 14 miles of George-town. The lines of this tract of land are well established and ascertained, so as not to be in any manner affected by the variation of the compass. This tract of land will be divided into farms from 100 to 500 acres, and the terms of sale will be, that the purchasers shall pay one fourth of the price annually, with interest, until the whole be paid. The title is indisputable, and the land will be sold clear of all incumbrances. Bond with security to be given by the purchasers. Any person desirous of seeing the lands before the day of sale will be shewn them by Mr PAUL HOYE, living on a part of the lands.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
RICHARD POTTS.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, to the highest bidder, at four years credit,

FORTY thousand acres of LAND, in tracts, from 500 to 5000 acres, situated on Cheat river, near the western boundary line of Maryland, and convenient to the head navigation of Patowmack. The subscribers will be prepared to shew their titles.

7 FRANCIS DEAKINS,
WILLIAM DEAKINS.

Mr. RICHMOND

INFORMS his friends, that he hath taken passage, for London, on board of the ship Goliath, now lying at Baltimore—that she is expected to sail in the course of the month of August next, and begs leave to request, that such of them as incline to consign tobacco to him, will be pleased to provide the same as soon as possible. He will wait upon his friends for their orders, and provide craft to transport their tobacco to the ship; but as his rides will be very long it may not be in his power to visit all of them, in less than five weeks.

Annapolis, July 1, 1789. 3X

ST. JOHN's COLLEGE.

AT a meeting of the visitors and governors of SAINT JOHN's COLLEGE, the subscribers were appointed a committee, with adequate powers, for superintending and carrying on the building, and were directed particularly to have therein two rooms finished and prepared, with all convenient dispatch, for the purpose of opening a mathematical and a grammar school, under a professor for each.

The said committee was requested to advertise, that the visitors having already appointed John M'Dowell, A. M. professor of mathematics, have determined to appoint, at their ensuing quarterly meeting, on Tuesday the 11th of August next, a professor of languages, to receive, in quarterly payments, for his services, a salary of 300l. per annum, to commence one calendar month before the opening of his school, in consideration of his advice and assistance in preparing for the same.

This is therefore to give notice, that the subscribers have entered upon the discharge of their trust; and to request all persons qualified for and desirous of being appointed to the professorship of languages in the said college, on the terms aforesaid, to make application, either in person or by writing, to the visitors at their said next quarterly meeting, or in the mean time to make application to the subscribers.

JAMES BRICE,
CHARLES WALLACE,
RICHARD SPRIGG,
THOMAS HYDE,
THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, May 25, 1789.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 4th inst. from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, Prince-George's county, a negro lad named PHILL, nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high; had on, when he went away, an old osnabrig shirt, pair of blue cloth trousers, and old felt hat; he appears, when spoken to, to be somewhat silly, walks lame in his right leg, his right thigh is something smaller than the other; he was brought from the lower end of St. Mary's county, near colonel Hebb's, about two years past. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

6w 3 LANCELOT WADE.

June 22, 1789.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates, and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any Time, & with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

tf James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER.

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 11 *J. W.*

Annapolis, May 12.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

23 JAMES STEUART.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, near Queen-Anne, part of BOWDEL's CHOICE, containing about four hundred acres: it is well adapted for tobacco and grain, and as it is presumed the person inclined to purchase will depend on his own judgment, it is needless to say much in commendation of the said land. To be SOLD also, the reversion of the land and improvements on which Mrs. Margaret Murdock now lives, and in which she has a life estate. For terms apply to Mr. Benjamin Hall, near the premises, or to the reverend Clement Brooke of St. Mary's county. 6w

4 ADDISON MURDOCK.

Prince-George's county, June 25, 1789.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 9, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Frederick county August court next for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, as well to fix, mark and bound, the lines of a tract of land called CARROLLSBURG, as our particular parts thereof.

SAMUEL CLELAND,
CHARLES ROBISON,
JAMES YOUNG,
WILLIAM BROWN, sen.
WILLIAM BROWN, jun.
ROBERT BROWN.

June 24, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers by bond, note or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment; attendance will be given at Queen-Anne for that purpose, by WILLIAM BROGDEN. As an indulgence longer than the first of August cannot be given, it is hoped those indebted will comply, and prevent our adding to the docket of August court. 3w 3X WILLIAM BROGDEN and CO.

June 24, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL BROGDEN by bond, note or open account, are requested to make immediate payment to 3w

3X WILLIAM BROGDEN, Administrator.

ANNAPOLIS:
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